PER. REC.
1976
NYPL

CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 776 EVERY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges New Year Greetings with Foreign Party, Gov't Leaders

*Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged messages of greetings or New Year's cards with **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, and **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; **Yumzhagin Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Tuanku Yahya Petra ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim**, King of Malaysia; **Jean Bedel Bokassa**, President of the Central African Republic; **Luigi Longo**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, and **Enrico Berlinguer**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; and **Narita Tomomi**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

*Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, exchanged messages of greetings or New Year cards with **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; Lieutenant Colonel **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the People's Republic of Benin; **Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Brigadier General **Tiferi Benti**, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia; **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, President of the Republic of Malta; and **Mohammed Daoud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives New Year Messages of Greetings From Foreign Leaders

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received New Year messages of greetings from **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Head of State and Premier of the Government of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Military Committee of the National Liberation; **Samora Moises Machel**, Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; **Nosaka Sanzo**, Chairman of the CC of the Japan Communist Party; **Knud Jesperson**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and **Jert Petersen**, Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; **Lars Werner**, Chairman of the Left-Party Communists of Sweden; and **Penti Walzer**, Chairman of the Aarne Sellin and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labour Party.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received New Year messages of greetings from Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somali Democratic Republic; **Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; General **El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Mohammad Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldive Islands; **Lrho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; and **Trygve Bratteli**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway.

(KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG's Classic Works Disseminated Abroad

According to reports, the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been widely reported and published in various countries.

"Juche Idea and Its Brilliant Victory," a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was published in Denmark recently.

The Finnish "Kursivi" Publishing House recently brought out in pamphlet form "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" carried on January 2 the gist of the New Year address of the great leader under the title "President Kim Il Sung makes a New Year Address. Let Us Further Accelerate Construction to Achieve the Country's Reunification at an Early Date."

The January 2 issues of other Chinese papers "Kwangming Daily" and "Liberation Army Daily" also carried the gist of the New Year address of the great leader.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" on January 2 carried a summary of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Earlier, on January 1, the Tass News Agency of the Soviet Union conveyed a summary of the New Year address of the great leader.

The Czechoslovak papers "Rude Pravo," "Pravda," "Prace" and "Lidova Demokracie" on January 3 carried a summary of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Polish papers "Zycie Warszawy" and "Glos Pracy" on January 2 conveyed the gist of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Yugoslav paper "Borba" on January 3 carried the summary of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Recent issues of the Togolese paper "Togo Press" serialised the third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country" of "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its fourth part "Let Us Unite with the Peoples of the World Who Advocate Independence."

The Ghanaian paper "People's Evening News" recently carried in installments its first part "The Struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for Sovereignty, Independence, and Socialist Construction."

Its third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country" was printed in the Pakistani publications "Sangkat," "Uptav," "Insrone" and "Amen" and the Danish paper "Minahlem."

The Guyana paper "Daily Chronicle" recently serialised the full text of the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by a journalist of "El Moudjahid," official newspaper of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The Ugandan paper "Haifa Enya" serialised from December 18 last year to January 3 this year the full text of "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Pakistani papers "Magrabi Pakistan" and "Ishile Zachoria" recently carried the full text of "The Superiority of Our Socialist System," the second part of "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Carrying the works, the papers and publications printed in place of honour a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

Seminars on Works of President KIM IL SUNG Held in Algeria, Pakistan

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," immortal classic works of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the members of "the group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Brazilians in Algeria recently held a seminar on these immortal classic works of the great leader in Algiers.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the seminar was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A letter to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Apolo Heringer Lisboa, chief of the group, and its members spoke at the seminar.

Speaking first at the seminar, the chief of the group said:

"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," a work of President Kim Il Sung, is a great encyclopedia of scientific communism which consummates the creative ideas and theories and strategic and tactical policies on the socialist revolution and socialist construction; it is a great philosophical document unprecedented in history.

In the work President Kim Il Sung embodied the immortal Juche idea and brilliantly generalized the historic experiences in hewing with his originality a new path of socialist revolution under the most complex and difficult conditions in which the country was divided and everything was destroyed in the war and synthesized theoretical and practical questions giving comprehensive answers as to the demand of the developing revolution in our era when the building of socialism and communism is on the order of the day.

What impressed me most when I was studying the work is the sagacity and originality of the leadership of great President Kim Il Sung in establishing the socialist system.

In the work President Kim Il Sung elucidated the precious truth that the socialist transformation of the relations of production can be carried out when the masses urgently demand it and the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out.

Wisely propounding the policy of transforming the economic form along socialist lines prior to the technical reconstruction of the rural economy, President Kim Il Sung elucidated with his genius basic points to be adhered to by the working class Party and state in carrying out cooperativization—a correct class line and mass line, principles, forms and scale.

The speaker stressed:

President Kim Il Sung taught that only when the people freed from the colonial yoke take the road of socialism through the democratic revolution under the leadership of the working class, can they be completely liberated once and for all from class exploitation and national oppression of all manner and enjoy a genuine freedom and happiness as the master of the country.

It is thanks to the creative idea and theory of the great leader on the socialist revolution and socialist construction that the Korean people could establish the most superior socialist system in the world and can now confidently advance toward the complete victory of socialism.

This work of great President Kim Il Sung is a bright lighthouse illumining the road ahead of us the Brazilian revolutionaries and the world revolutionary people; it is a great document which we should adopt as our guiding compass.

Roberto, a member of the group, spoke next.

Noting that "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, is a great document propounding a new, original idea on law, he said:

In this work the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave the first original answer as to what a socialist constitution should be like by comprehensively expounding the main content, characteristics and significance of the Socialist Constitution which we have not yet seen in Brazil or in other parts of the world.

The original theory of President Kim Il Sung on the Socialist Constitution is a brilliant embodiment of the immortal Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and he decides everything.

He stressed in conclusion:

Great President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a brilliant thinker and theoretician.

"Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," his immortal classic work, gives strength and courage to all the revolutionary people of the world and brightly indicates their road.

Speaking next, Camen, a member of the group, said emphatically:

The Korean people are a proud people who attend an illustrious leader.

The day of communism is drawing near in Korea where the Party and people are united with one thought and will with the great leader as the centre.

The ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the three major tasks of the technical revolution are questions which no one had thought of or evolved.

The idea of scaling both ideological and material fortresses of communism through the powerful promotion of the ideological revolution is a completely original idea which could be clarified only by President Kim Il Sung and this idea can be carried into practice most quickly and most successfully only in Korea led by him.

* * *

The "committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association held recently a seminar on "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea.

Attending the seminar were Mousadek Ahadulah, chairman of the "committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, and members of the committee for the study.

Reviewing the successes made by the Workers' Party of Korea over the past 30 years, the speakers at the seminar unanimously stressed that all the successes are attributable to the Juche-oriented and revolutionary leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was leading the Korean revolution, standing in the van, the Workers' Party of Korea could beat down U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of most brutal modern imperialism, demonstrate to the whole world the heroic stamina of the Korean nation and start U.S. imperialism on the downgrade, the speakers emphasised.

They declared:

Though the U.S. imperialists are now staying on in south Korea, trying to start a new war in Korea and create "two Koreas," they are bound to go to ruin in face of the struggle of the Korean people led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and Korea will certainly be reunified.

Pointing out that the Korean people carried out the Six-Year Plan over one year ahead of schedule and won victory by struggling under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions put forward by the great leader, the speakers stressed: This is a miracle which could be performed only in Chollima Korea, the motherland of Juche.

Emphasising that this work of the great leader is a precious document inspiring the Pakistani people and the peoples of all the countries making revolution, the speakers evinced their determination to make a continued, profound study of the work of the great leader. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Editorializes US Plots to Divide African Countries

PYONGYANG, January 14 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today runs an editorial entitled "U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres to Split and Alienate the African Countries from Each Other Are Bound to Meet Disgraceful Fiasco."

The editorial bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists for interfering with the fair settlement of the West Saharan problem, the Angolan question and the Middle East problem, etc. and working hard to drive a wedge among the countries concerned, sow the seeds of discord and enmity among them and make them fight among themselves.

It says:

Such manoeuvres of the imperialists and the colonialists to split the African countries and create dissension among them are an attack against the African people's national independence and sovereignty and the unity of Africa, a provocative act disturbing peace and security in this region and a challenge to the world's progressive people.

The editorial continues:

Clear enough is why the imperialists and colonialists try to cause a discord and dissension among the African countries and countries of the new-emerging forces and bar the onward movement of these countries.

The imperialists and the colonialists feel uneasiness and fear in the fact that the third world, the non-alignment movement, has emerged in the arena of history as a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time and the Asian, African and Latin American regions have now become the fiercest anti-imperialist front dealing a heavy blow to the imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and other imperialist forces of aggression regard African countries as a principal target in their subversive activities against the countries of the new-emerging forces, because the peoples of the African countries are waging a sacred struggle to realize the cause of national liberation and dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and the colonialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Today the African people are vigorously fighting to finally liquidate colonialism on the African Continent, consolidate the already won national independence and build a prosperous, new society."

The African people who had remained only an object of history and an object of the imperialists' exploitation and oppression in the past have now become the master of their destiny and the master of this continent. The rich natural resources of the African Continent which had remained the object of the plunder by the rapacious imperialists have now become a possession of the African people.

And the African people are playing an important role in the struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism and for the completion of the cause of national liberation and in the struggle of the non-aligned countries against all manner of aggression and intervention, inequality and subjugation and for the defence of national resources and the destruction of the old international economic order.

Furthermore, the peoples of the African countries, with a strong desire for the unity of Africa, are waging a joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and for the independent development.

The imperialist forces of aggression fear this and scheme to hold in check the onward movement of the African people and wreck the unity of Africa by hook or by crook.

The machinations of the imperialists and colonialists to split and alienate the African people from each other and pit them against each other, needless to say, stem from the habitual aggressive method of "divide and rule" which they have employed in the colonial rule.

Especially, the splittist and alienating manoeuvres against the African countries and countries of the new-emerging forces are an important link in the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary "double-dealing tactics" and their destroy-one-by-one strategy against the world revolutionary forces today, the editorial notes, and goes on:

Today when the revolutionary struggle of the world people is steadily growing in strength and scope and the international balance of forces is rapidly turning in favour of the revolution and to the disadvantage of the counter-revolutionary forces, the U.S. imperialists are craftily scheming to split and disorganise the world revolutionary forces from within and destroy them one by one by resorting to the naked policy of "strength" and "peace" stratagem in reliance upon the cunning "double-dealing tactics."

In accordance with such counter-revolutionary strategy, the U.S. imperialists are bringing pressure to bear upon the new-born independent countries of Africa in the political, economic, military and various other fields to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries on the one hand and, on the other, making them antagonize and stand against each other by taking advantage of the territorial question and other disputes among them, the aftermath of the imperialist colonial rule, and differences in religion and other matters existing among these countries.

The U.S. imperialists are also trying to set the new-born independent countries of Africa against other African countries by the method of bribery, appeasement and deception with their "aid" as a bait, while attacking the former by force of arms by mobilising their faithful lackeys such as the Israeli aggressors and South African racists.

In this they are directing the spearhead of attack particularly to the countries which are advancing, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and scheming to deflect them one by one from the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Through this the U.S. imperialists pursue a sinister design to wreck the unity of Africa, prevent the African people from marching hand in hand along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and stamp out their revolutionary cause.

If such subversive acts of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists are allowed, this will undermine the unity of the African countries and obstruct the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the countries in this region and the historic cause of Africa's complete liberation.

Therefore, we should heighten vigilance against this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Strengthening unity and cooperation among the third world countries is an important guarantee of victory in the revolutionary cause. Only by helping and supporting each other in firm union can these countries frustrate the aggression and subversive acts of the imperialists, consolidate national independence, and successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society. Strengthening their unity and cooperation has become more urgent particularly because the imperialists have grown undisguised of late in their stratagems against the third world peoples."

The editorial continues:

The situation created due to the splittist and alienating manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialist reactionaries makes it incumbent upon the African people and other peoples of the third world countries and the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the progressive people of the world to heighten vigilance against them, hold higher the banner of the struggle against imperialism and further strengthen unity in this struggle.

The unity of the people is the source of strength and an important guarantee of victory.

In order to win victory in the struggle for completely liberating their continent and accomplishing the cause of national liberation, it is necessary for the African people to strengthen their militant unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and fight with the united forces against the imperialist aggression.

Moreover, under the condition where the imperialists are attacking the African people by employing the destroy-one-by-one tactics and the splittist and alienating manoeuvres, the African people and all the non-aligned countries must counter the imperialists' manoeuvres with the strategy of unity.

Only when the banner of struggle against imperialism is held high, a success can be expected in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for independent development. Only when the banner of independence is held high, is it possible to reject the imperialist interference and win victory in a just cause.

The African people and all the third world peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries have gained good experiences in recent years in fighting against imperialism in union under the banner of independence against imperialism and colonialism.

Africa belongs to the African people and the third world to the third world peoples. It is important to reject the imperialists' interference in the problems arising among the third world countries and the non-aligned countries.

When all the third world countries hold fast to the stand of anti-imperialism and independence and abide by the principle of solving their problems with their own efforts, they can correctly solve any difficult and complicated problems in conformity with their interests and the interests of the third world and achieve the firm unity of the third world countries.

The Korean people are closely linked with the African people and other peoples of the third world countries and the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

Our people regard as the most righteous struggle the struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism, for the final liquidation of colonialism in the African Continent, for the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation and for the unity of Africa, and deem it their lofty internationalist duty to actively support and encourage the struggle.

We will in the future, too, as in the past, render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the African people.

Ever-victorious is the just cause of the African people who enjoy the firm support of the progressive people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and all other imperialist reactionaries must take their talons of aggression off Africa at once. If they persist in their aggressive design on the African Continent, they will invite bitterer hatred and rejection of the people, isolate themselves further and surely sustain a shameful fiasco.

No one can hold in check the onward movement of the African people marching hand in hand along the road of anti-imperialism and independence. Photo shows the Angolan people warmly welcoming their independence.

Rodong Sinmun Calls for Active Struggle to Implement 3-Point Line of Korea's Reunification

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Jan. 17 carries an editorial stressing that a new victory and success should be gained in the battle of the grand socialist construction and in supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces by holding fast to our Party's three-point line of national reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address and striving more energetically for its implementation.

The editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching in his New Year address for this year:

"This year we have before us the important task of further accelerating the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, giving energetic support to the democratic movement of the south Korean people, and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces in order to move up the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We should never rest content with the successes already achieved but brace ourselves up for a vigorous struggle to implement our Party's three-point line of national reunification."

In his New Year address the great leader reclarified our Party's three-point line of national reunification and put forward the comprehensive fighting tasks for carrying out the line more vigorously, thus clearly indicating the general task our Party and people should hold on in the New Year.

Outstanding Policy

Our Party's three-point line of national reunification put forward by the great leader is a firm guarantee for smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieving the reunification of the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

The three-point line of expediting the socialist construction in the northern half, giving a powerful support to the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces is a revolutionary line embodying the great Juche idea in the cause of national reunification and the most scientific strategic policy based on a comprehensive analysis of the subjective and objective factors contributing to the victory of revolution and the characteristic features of our revolution which assumes arduous and complicated nature.

The editorial further says:

Only when we consolidate our revolutionary base more solidly by accelerating the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and actively support the democratic movement of the south Korean people can we greatly strengthen the internal force for national reunification and realize the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification by uniting the democratic forces of south Korea with the socialist forces in the northern half. Along with this, solidarity with the world revolutionary forces should be strengthened to isolate more and more the U.S. imperialists and other foreign and domestic splittists in the international arena and create a favourable international atmosphere for the acceleration of the independent reunification of the country.

Indeed, the three-point line of strengthening the internal force of the nation in the north and south and creating a favourable international atmosphere for national reunification is an outstanding policy for successfully realising the cause of national reunification by maturing the external factor, too, while putting main emphasis on the internal factor for the victory of the revolution.

Noting that the three-point line of national reunification is the greatest line whose correctness and vitality have been fully confirmed by the practice of our revolution, the editorial continues:

The brilliant victory won in the struggle for implementing the three-point line set forth by the great leader and the present reality clearly show that this line is a correct policy with an invincible vitality and that a reliable guarantee for expediting the historic cause of national reunification lies in holding fast to this line.

Our Party's three-point line of national reunification has more tightly gripped the hearts of our people for its greatness, truthfulness and incomparable vitality.

This line put forward by the great leader inspires all our Party members and working people with the prospect of our revolution and the firm conviction of its final victory and a more vivacious fighting spirit and vigor. It will bring about continued advance and upsurge in our revolution and construction.

This line also gives new hope, courage and conviction to the south Korean people who are waging a valiant struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist terror rule of their stooges and more powerfully encourages their struggle.

Indeed, our Party's three-point line of national reunification reclarified by the great leader in his New Year address is a bright beacon clearly indicating the road to further accelerate the cause of socialism and communism in the northern half and expedite the cause of national reunification and a militant banner inspiring and encouraging our people more powerfully to a new struggle and victory.

Fighting Tasks

The editorial refers to the tasks for implementing our Party's three-point line of national reunification.

It calls for further consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily through the powerful acceleration of the socialist construction and for actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and their righteous patriotic struggle for national reunification.

Pointing out that it is an important task for the implementation of the three-point line of national reunification to create a more favourable international atmosphere for the country's reunification by strengthening unity with the world revolutionary forces, the editorial continues:

The cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification is part of the struggle of the world people against imperialist domination and subjugation and for the defence of independence. It can be successfully promoted only by strengthening firm international bonds with other national units of the world revolution.

The struggle of the world people opposing imperialist domination and subjugation and advocating independence is a powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of our people to drive out the outside forces and achieve the reunification of the country and a heavy blow to the machinations of the domestic and foreign splittists to perpetuate Korea's division.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, we will resolutely struggle against all the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the imperialists, smash the plots of the imperialists and neo-colonialists to gratify their political and economic ambition by splitting and alienating the third world people from each other and more actively support and encourage the just struggle of the peoples of the third world countries and all other countries. Thus, we will constantly expand the ranks of supporters to and sympathizers with our revolution, more thoroughly isolate the domestic and foreign splittists internationally and create a more favourable international atmosphere for national reunification by further strengthening and developing the international revolutionary movement against imperialism and for independence and expanding and strengthening solidarity with it.

The editorial stresses:

Our Party's three-point line of national reunification reclarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address is a programmatic guiding principle of national reunification brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea, a great line firmly guaranteeing the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of our revolution and a revolutionary line contributing to the struggle of the world people who advocate independence.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

World Public Favors President's Nat'l Reunification Policy

The five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung in his historic speech "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" is evoking ever stronger support and more enthusiastic welcome of the world peaceloving people.

L.A. Meeting

"The general declaration" adopted at "the Latin American Conference Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" said:

"We fully support the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his five-point policy of national reunification the main contents of which are the elimination of military confrontation and relaxation of tension between the north and south, realisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south, convocation of a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and the representatives of political parties and social organisations in the north and south, institution of a north-south confederation under the single state name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and entry into the United Nations under the single state name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo."

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, the meeting of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries, the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the World Conference of Lawyers Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country and other meetings of international scale and solidarity meetings held in various countries of the world exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and highly praised the five-point policy of national reunification as "a great program which opened a bright prospect ahead of reunification," "a wise policy proceeding from a truly patriotic stand" and fully supported it.

The five-point policy of national reunification is enjoying the warm support of the world peaceloving people, because it embodies, above all, the immortal Juche idea.

This policy indicates a way for realising the unanimous desire and demand of the entire Korean people for the solution of the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the national interests by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

This is the principled stand maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK in the solution of the question of national reunification.

Romanian President

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, had this to say:

"...The constructive proposal clarified on June 23 is a new remarkable evidence of the invariable, principled stand maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realisation of the legitimate desire of the Korean people to prevent a split of Korea, bring the north and south closer, contribute to the reunification of the country, achieve reunification in an independent and peaceful way through the struggle of the entire Korean nation itself, without interference of outside force, and live in a reunified state."

Lawyers World Conf.

In his report to the World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Syria, the Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, said:

"The principles of the north-south joint statement and the five-point program put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are a guarantee for solving the Korean question in conformity with the principles of law, the interests and demand of the Korean people and the establishment of a durable peace in Korea."

The five-point policy of national reunification fully embodying the immortal Juche idea is evoking ever stronger sympathy of the world people with each passing day, as it correctly reflects the demand and desire of the world revolutionary people in the era of independence.

Burundi Del. at UN

In his speech made at the 30th Session of the UNGA the representative of Burundi declared:

"We always express an unconditional support to the proposals for national reunification put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, because they reflect the desire of the entire Korean people and the hope of the countries and peoples loving peace, dignity and freedom."

The five-point policy of national reunification is, indeed, the most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone who truly loves the country and the nation and wants the reunification of the country.

The announcement of the five-point policy made it all the clearer who truly opposes split and wants reunification and who opposes reunification and seeks split.

Cambodian Head

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, said:

"This five-point policy proceeds from a very just, reasonable, patriotic, logical and peaceful stand.

"Its advancement gave a terrific shock to the enemies of the Korean people and struck terror into their hearts, because it stripped bare their unjust, illegal and bellicose stand and rendered them unable to stand any longer the pressure and denunciation of the world people."

As the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries and the 30th UNGA showed, the Pak Jung Hi clique stand naked as the flunkeyist-traitors seeking a permanent split of Korea and find themselves in a sorry plight of an international orphan.

Stressing that the reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification, the world revolutionary people strongly demand that the nooses around the necks of the splittists within and without be tightened.

IUS

The "resolution" adopted at the 11th Congress of the International Union of Students strongly held that "Korea's reunification should be realised in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and ardently called upon the governments of all countries of the world "to launch an active struggle for putting an end to the imperialist powers' interference in the internal affairs of Korea to create a favourable climate for letting the Korean people reunify the country by themselves."

DPRK: 'Policy of Economic Self-Reliance Has Cushioned Effect of World Economic Crisis'

— American Weekly "Guardian"—

American weekly "Guardian" last November carried a series of articles about the economic development in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea written by Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett.

"Guardian" staff correspondent Burchett toured the DPRK for 17 days last October.

Following is the first of two installments of the abridged version....Ed.

Economy Expands

The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has continued to expand at a very fast rate.

According to official statistics, this has meant an annual increase of 18.2% over the past four-and-a-half years—despite the state of the world economy, the fuel crisis and other negative factors.

By the number of large, modern heavy industry factories now under construction, it is clear that the aim of the DPRK is to maintain a rapid rate of expansion over the years ahead. There is no doubt that the policy of economic self-reliance has cushioned the effect of the world economic crisis on internal developments. The extent to which the economy has been hit by external factors has only confirmed for the North Korean leadership the correctness of what is known as the "Juche" policy of self-reliance.

What is needed is more—not less—of the "Juche" line. This was clear from a long discussion I had with President Kim Il Sung in which he dealt with a number of points I had raised on internal and external policies.

What is clear from this and other statements of the President is that North Korea is developing into an important grain exporting country.

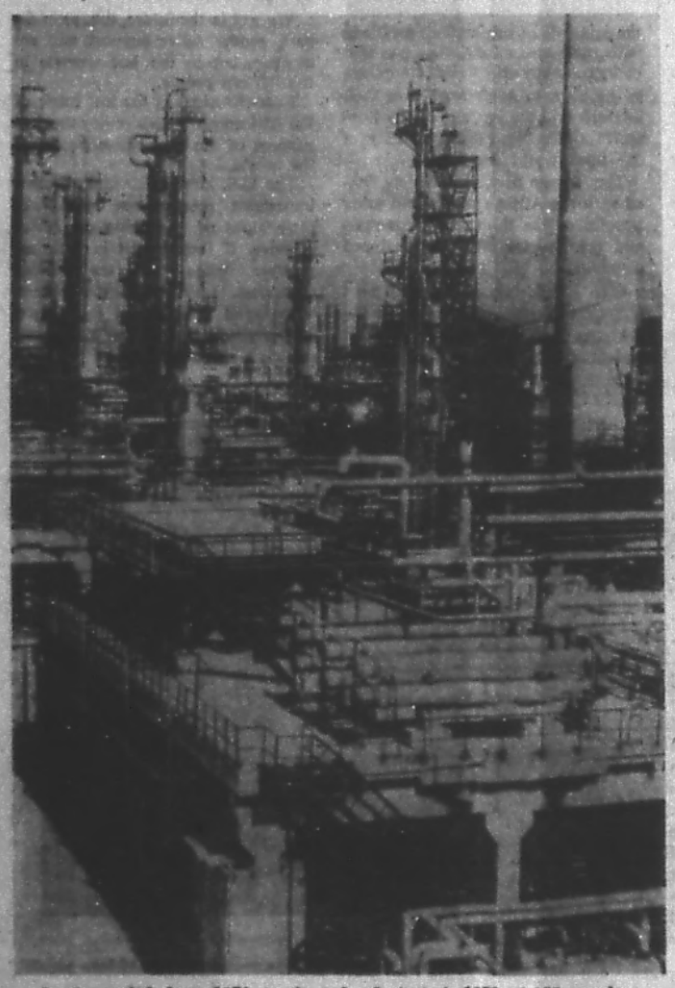
The rapid advance in agriculture can be judged from the fact that in 1956, a record 2.8 million tons of grain was produced—far surpassing the best pre-war year (1949). By 1965, the figure had reached five million tons; in 1974, seven million tons; this year the figure was expected to reach eight million tons, almost half of it rice and the rest maize. Main factors in this rapid expansion of grain production are total irrigation of the grain-producing lands, a high degree of mechanization and the scientific application of fertilizers.

On more general economic developments, the President said that in terms of "gross industrial output value," the six-year economic plan—due for completion by the end of 1976—had been completed one year and four months ahead of schedule as far as industry was concerned and two years ahead of schedule in agriculture.

With a hard-working, disciplined population of about 17 million; a country infinitely rich in raw materials—President Kim Il Sung said that preliminary prospecting gave hopes of striking oil in the near future—and a harmonious development between heavy and light industry and agriculture, North Korea is pushing ahead at breath-taking speed.

President Kim Il Sung at 63 years looks many years younger and well able to maintain his undisputed leadership of the country's affairs for years to come.

The food production is one of the DPRK's most spectacular successes: 7 million tons of grain was produced in 1974.



In the period from 1971 to the end of August, 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built. (Photo shows a part of the Sungri Chemical Plant)

Juche Pays Off

Independence and self-sufficiency are the key points in the very swift development of the economy of the DPRK.

According to the country's leadership, this has almost completely insulated the DPRK's internal economic developments from external factors such as the fuel crisis or any of the other periodic economic crises of the capitalist world.

At lower levels, one is told by enthusiastic cadres that the "Juche" policy of self-reliance has resulted in total insulation from the vagaries of the outside world; but a more realistic view is held within government leadership.

In general, however, because the country has built up a virtually weather-proof and highly self-sufficient agriculture and a powerful industry for which most raw materials are locally available, the present world economic crisis has only a marginal influence on internal developments.

North Korea is exceptionally well-placed to pursue such a self-reliant policy in industrial expansion. The country mines some 160 types of useful minerals, produces 140 types of processed nonferrous metals—including lead, zinc and copper in large quantities—and mines the various rare metals needed for semiconductors. Planned production for processed nonferrous metals in the near future is one million tons.

The "Juche" concept of self-reliance precludes the dumping of nonprocessed raw materials on the world markets for the technically developed countries to reap the profits of refining and processing.

Visiting the Pyongyang Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, it was surprising to learn that North Korea at present manufactures some 30,000 machine tools annually, exporting them to 40 countries including the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and most other East European countries. A specialist explained that attractive factors for importers were the high speed of many of their boring and planing machines, combined with their simplicity of operation.

Once the 10 million ton steel output is attained, North Korea plans an annual output of five million tons of machinery of all types, a proportion of which will be exported. Another big export item at the present time is hard alloys, over 1,000 types of which are presently produced.

Food Is Plentiful

The extremely rapid rate of industrial growth in the DPRK can be measured by a look at some of the DPRK's statistics on this subject.

In terms of national income in the 14 years between 1956 and 1969, the DPRK almost completely reversed its proportion of industry to agriculture, from 34% industrial and 66% agricultural to 74% industrial and 24% agricultural. This proportion has apparently remained fairly stable since 1969.

But these figures do not reflect, as one might at first assume, any shrinkage in agricultural production. On the contrary, the expansion in all fields of food production has been one of the DPRK's most spectacular successes.

It had been widely assumed that once Korea was cut in two at the 38th parallel, North Korea would become a permanent food importer. Traditionally it had been a food-deficit area, the main rice-growing area—as in Vietnam—being in the south; whereas, what industry had been developed during the 35 years of Japanese occupation was in the north.

In 1974, however, the total grain output had risen to seven million tons, with a still heavier harvest in 1975. Estimates were running over eight million tons, with a projected rise to 10 million tons within the next few years.

In the first years after liberation, the north annually put an average of 50,000 tons of grains into reserves. In the past few years this figure has run into several hundred thousand tons, with an exportable surplus in 1974 of at least half a million tons of rice.

Unlike many other developing countries, food production is easily outstripping population growth. All the grain-growing land in the DPRK is impervious to flood or drought, since it is 100% irrigated with an excellent system of water retention and drainage combined with dams and irrigation channels. Because of this, the north can look forward to a steady increase in grain output based on a stable water supply, an expanding chemical fertilizer production and a high degree of mechanization of all farming processes.

A question about which President Kim Il Sung was most enthusiastic is the fishing industry for the expansion of which, he said, there were exceptionally favorable conditions. He predicted that within a few years North Korea would be catching some five million tons of fish annually. In 1961, the fish catch was running at about 500,000 tons.

The huge increases in fish production have not kept pace with the spectacular advancements of pig and poultry production, in what are now referred to as "pork, poultry and egg factories." These are ultra-modern, highly automated installations. Some 500,000 young hens at the Mangyongdae "egg and poultry factory" outside Pyongyang produce about 100 million eggs annually in two-year shifts, before being dispatched to the poultry shops, having lived their best egg-laying years. From incubators to refrigerated storage, their lives have been regulated by electronically controlled rations of heat, food and water dispensed by white-gowned young women at panels, each controlling the lives of 10,000 hens.

Similarly with pigs. I visited the Todok Pig Factory—its official name—in Samsok District, 25 or 30 miles from Pyongyang. Neatly arranged lines of scrupulously clean buildings descended a slope bordered by gold and purple tinted trees. Boars were in the first line of buildings, sows in the second, a "maternity clinic" in the third (10 to 12 pink piglets per sow), "weaners" in the fourth and fifth lines for 30-day spells before taking the first steps toward the fattening cells and the slaughter house. Some 12,000 fatteners are raised in three sheds of 4,000 each.

An average of 110 "fatteners" took their ride to the houses every day—for a total of 3,000 tons of meat per year. "But we are only average in size," said manager Pak Tai Ryong. "There are other such 'factories' that deliver 10,000 tons yearly."

"Our country is short of cultivable land and plains for stock breeding," explained manager Pak. "That is why we must go for such concentrated, industrialized production of pork, eggs and poultry." It is by employing such sophisticated techniques that the North Korean leadership claims that meat production was increased by 32 times and egg output by 57 times in 1974, as compared to 1963.

A harmonious relationship between industry and agriculture and between heavy and light industry is producing astonishing results in North Korea, which in time will certainly attract the attention of world specialists in the problems of developing countries.

(To be continued)

US Bacteriological Warfare Tests Cause Epidemic Fever in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Jan. 19 (KCNA)—The January 14 issue of Tongil Sinbo, an independent newspaper published here, devoted the whole of its third page to an article by its political department under the headline: "Thrice-Cursed, Barbarous Experiments of the U.S. Imperialists in Bacteriological Weapons on the South Korean People—Truth of Outbreak of Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever in South Korea."

Drawing attention to the fact that many cases of epidemic haemorrhagic fever which is not an endemical infectious disease in Korea were reported in all parts of south Korea from early October last year and the disease was spreading with increasing rampancy in December, not subsiding, the paper says:

This is attributable to the preliminary exercise of germ warfare conducted under the guise of a spontaneous outbreak of an epidemic by the U.S. imperialists in preparation for the provocation of a new war in Korea, that is, to experiments in bacteriological weapons conducted by the U.S. imperialists to use them, besides nuclear weapons, in a new war of aggression in Korea, as they employed germ weapons in the past Korean War.

The paper recalls that epidemic haemorrhagic fever spread widely in Kyonggi Province, the central region of Korea south of the 38th Parallel Line, in 1951, taking a heavy toll of human lives, owing to the barbarous act of the U.S. imperialists who used bacteriological weapons, and cites historical data and epidemiological and clinical grounds of argument to prove that the outbreak of epidemic haemorrhagic fever in south Korea last year was not a mere spontaneous epidemic of the disease but a deliberate one caused by the spread of lower animals infected with artificially cultivated bacteria like that in 1951.

Under the three sub-titles "Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever and the Germ Warfare Unit of the Kwantung Army," "Unit No. 731 on the Korean Front" and "Experiment-Accompanied Germ Warfare Exercise" the paper writes in detail about the barbarous germ warfare perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea over 20 years ago and their bestial experiments in bacteriological weapons in south Korea today.

Under the first sub-title "Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever and the Germ Warfare Unit of the Kwantung Army" the paper exposes the criminal fact that the secret strategic germ warfare unit No. 731 of the former Kwantung Army of Japan which was occupying northeast China in 1942-1943 nursed the virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever, an acute infectious disease, and manufactured bacteriological weapons by using the virus.

Under the second sub-title "Unit No. 731 on the Korean Front" the paper exposes the crime of the U.S. imperialists who hired bosses of the secret strategic germ warfare unit No. 731 of the Kwantung Army after the surrender of Japanese imperialism to use them in their barbarous germ warfare and notes that under the germ warfare plan worked out by the joint chiefs of staff of the United States bacteriological weapons containing the virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever were manufactured by the war criminals of the germ warfare unit No. 731 of the Kwantung Army and used in killing innocent Koreans.

US Germ Warfare Exercise

The paper says under the third subtitle "Experiment-Accompanied Germ Warfare Exercise":

Epidemic haemorrhagic fever broke out again in south Korea more than 20 years after the disease which is not an endemical one in Korea, was spread artificially in the period of the past Korean War.

Is this a spontaneous outbreak of the epidemic or a repetition of the crime committed over 20 years ago?

Reliable data and evidences make us affirm that it is not a mere spontaneous outbreak of the epidemic but an artificial spread of the disease by use of the cultivated virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever like that in 1951.

Deliberate Outbreak of Epidemic Fever

Epidemic haemorrhagic fever is an endemic infectious disease. Its epidemiological feature is that the disease is persistent endemically and, therefore, it breaks out every year in some areas.

But cases of this epidemic were reported almost simultaneously in all parts of south Korea except Chejudo Island—Kyonggi Province, south Korean Kangwon Province, North and South Chungchong Provinces, North and South Kyongsang Provinces and North and South Cholla Provinces—in a brief period between October 10 and 19 last year.

Another characteristic feature of epidemic haemorrhagic fever is its sporadic outbreak.

But its outbreak in south Korea last year was explosive and extensive.

In view of these phenomena contradictory to the epidemiological characteristics of this disease, we can say that it was not a spontaneous outbreak but a deliberate one.

The puppet ministry of health and social affairs, though it received a report that almost all the cases of the epidemic were taken ill simultaneously during or after the rice harvesting, did not make public the course of infection, to say nothing of the course of its outbreak.

To all intents and purposes, this means that the puppet ministry of health and social affairs itself admitted that the spread of epidemic haemorrhagic fever in south Korea is not spontaneous but artificial.

Drawing attention to the fact that epidemic haemorrhagic fever prevalent in south Korea has a very short incubation period and extremely acute symptoms and the death-rate is as high as 20-40 per cent, surpassing by far the publicly established death-rate from this disease ranging from 5 to 15 per cent, the paper goes on:

To what is such change to be observed in the spread of epidemic haemorrhagic fever attributable?

The puppet health authorities of Kyonggi Province, which acquainted themselves better than anyone else with the epidemiological characteristics of the epidemic and have clinical experience in this disease as the U.S. imperialists spread this fever in 1951 in this province, announced that the change observed in its spread led to a conclusion that the epidemic now prevalent is a "degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever" quite different from the epidemic haemorrhagic fever of the past (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo," October 25).

"Degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever"—this is a very serious conclusion. The degeneration of epidemic haemorrhagic fever means the degeneration of its virus.

The degeneration of its pathogenic organ implies that a change has taken place in the kinetic force of the virus of the disease, that is, a change in the force of the pathogenic organ. This change bespeaks that epidemic haemorrhagic fever did not break out spontaneously but was spread purposefully by the virus nursed artificially.

Who Raises More Powerful Pathogenic Bacteria

The conclusion of the puppet Kyonggi provincial health authorities that it is a "degenerated epidemic haemorrhagic fever" is based on their epidemiological and clinical confirmation that the epidemic is an artificially spread infectious disease. This is a clear answer given to the argument that "the virus of the disease and the course of its infection remain a riddle" and a refutation of the deceptive announcement of the puppet ministry of health and social affairs that "at present no definite method of treatment can be applied as its virus has not been identified."

Who has raised more powerful pathogenic bacteria and why have they been spread in south Korea to cause the infectious disease? The paper queries, and continues:

We definitely declare that the criminal is the U.S. imperialists who are more zealously stepping up preparations for the provocation of another war in Korea after Indochina in an attempt to start a new Asian war, taking south Korea as their foothold for Asian aggression.

We assert that their aim is to study the effect of the newly cultivated more powerful virus on the people in the southern half of Korea, whose geographical and climatic conditions are similar to those of the northern half of Korea and whose population forms a homogeneous nation with the population of the northern half, with a sinister plan to use bacteriological weapons in a new war of aggression as in the past Korean War.

In other words, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean nation, are conducting experiments in the spread of cultivated germs, accompanied by experiments in new bacteriological weapons, that is, a preliminary exercise for germ warfare under the guise of a spontaneous outbreak of the epidemic, on our parents, brothers and sisters in the southern half of our country.

It is not without reason that a joint fact-finding team of the Catholic medical college and the medical college of Hanyang University in Seoul which made an epidemiological investigation into the outbreak of haemorrhagic fever announced that "most probably there may be an unknown cause for the spread of the disease" (south Korean paper "Kyonghyang Sinmun, October 29).

The U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of humanity who conducted a preliminary exercise of germ warfare under the guise of a so-called "epidemic of malignant Asian influenza" by spreading the powerful virus of malignant influenza with a very high death-rate in the areas inhabitted by the Negroes in the United States between 1957 and 1958 (U.S. magazine "The Nation," April 30, 1960). They are the common enemy of the Asian nations who committed countless similar crimes later in the Vietnam war.

The paper stresses:

As the south Korean people cast a strong doubt upon the riddle of the outbreak of this disease, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors strictly prohibited the south Korean newspapers from carrying reports about the infected areas of epidemic haemorrhagic fever, the number of its cases and the number of those who died from the disease on the pretext that "such reports may cause only uneasiness among the people" (south Korean "Radio Chungang," November 21). They must clarify why they have placed a strict taboo on press reports.

At a time when the crime of the U.S. Defence Department and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which had conducted experiments in virulent bacteria on human body, killing or maiming for life a large number of people was brought to light and gave rise to discussion even at the U.S. Congress ("AP" report as quoted by the south Korean news agency "Hapdong Tongsin" on September 11 from Washington), epidemic haemorrhagic fever broke out in south Korea. We confidently assert on the basis of the aforesaid grounds and evidences that this is an artificial spread of newly cultivated more virulent bacteria and a preliminary exercise of germ warfare conducted with the accompaniment of experiments in bacteriological weapons by the U.S. imperialists to use germs in their new war of aggression in Korea and the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors have a hand in this crime, and bitterly indict them before the world people for their criminal act.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

Snakes and frogs were extensively used in the bacteriological warfare against the north during the Korean War.

Hongkong Mag. Discloses Prostitution in S. Korea

Following story is from the Hongkong magazine, "The Far Eastern Economic Review" on Jan. 9. Its original title is "The Morality Factor in South Korea." The article discloses the kisaeng tourism promoted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as their "state policy."

☆ ☆

The morning calm has long since given way to the evening frolic in South Korea. From a low of US$7 for a companion in a lumpy bed to an astonishing high of $1,000 reportedly paid by a Japanese businessman to a television starlet, there is a woman for almost any price. For unlike the exploitation of other natural resources requiring Western technology, the oldest profession is practised with only minor Western accoutrements by way of cosmetics, costumes and commercialisation. The rest is pure Korean.

Thus the tap of Japanese male tourists has been turned on full again.

Fully 93% of some 411,000 Japanese tourists in 1973 were men. And while Japanese men are no more animalistic than any other nationality, the fact remains that when they come to Korea they leave their wives and girlfriends at home.

Students who agitated against "prostitute tourism" in the peak year of 1973 now have seemingly more vital concerns to demonstrate about. As Professor Lee Woo Jung, the diminutive leader of Church Women United, comments: "We were all up in arms over this problem in 1973, but nowadays we don't have time to worry about it because we're too busy fighting for democracy and human rights." So today's male visitor should not have to worry about placards and strident slogans.

Of the 17,019 prostitutes officially registered as such with the Government (private sources put the total at nearer 30,000), the pickings range from the very high class to the very low class. Cinema and television actresses and college students predominate in the former, while country girls whose only assets are beauty and simple-minded charm make up the latter.

"I got started by receiving $175 from a Japanese tourist for one night," said Kim Ok Hee, a 21-year-old from Kangnung City, Kangwon Province.

Counting herself among the "high class" *kisaeng*, Kim said there were even higher class *kisaeng* who earn $500 or $600 a session. The less fortunate majority live together and must turn over half their $40 nightly earnings to their managers, who are usually males. For *kisaeng* like Kim the system is simple. She and her colleagues gather at a house every night at 6 pm. After changing into Korean-style dresses and making up their faces, they await a call from their manager. He also has connections with a tourist-class hotel where the couples retire after an evening of wining and dining. The tourists pay about $70 a head for everything and the hotel staff splits $30 two or three ways. The only inconvenience Kim has to suffer is a weekly visit to a doctor, required by the Government. All such "registered" prostitutes must carry pink cards.

There is a law against prostitution, but there must be "proof" (that means a couple must be caught in the act). Since a first offence is punishable by only a modest fine and the law is rigidly enforced only for Koreans, *kisaeng* of Kim's class and their foreign clients are not in any great danger.

Government control of prostitution is an on-off matter. It was "on" at the height of the tourist boom in 1973 in response to protests from student and women's groups. Then the owners of the first-class Seoul hotels agreed to make special efforts to keep unaccompanied women from entering guest rooms. The more enterprising girls were not at all put off and simply began calling the hotel switchboards asking for a room number. "Are you lonely? I'm Kim and I'll meet you in the hotel tearoom," was a standard approach. Foreign businessmen who frequently entertain out-of-towners have said their friends sometimes had only been in their rooms for 10 minutes before receiving such calls.

The less prominent and less luxurious hotels in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu are not under such stringent restrictions. An attempt, however capricious it may be, is made to keep feminine intrusion to a discreet level, most hoteliers having long ago given up any really puritanical pretences.

The problem is deeply rooted in a society undergoing rapid transformation from a mostly rural Confucian family-regulated system to a chaotic everyone-for-himself industrial society. As one exasperated social worker says: "I was deeply disturbed when some of these girls said they were proud of their 'work' because they were earning much-needed foreign exchange for the country."

The ethic, if it can be called that, is suggestive of the underlying problem for those opposed to prostitution on moral grounds. In the South Korea of today there seems to be no over-reaching morality that young people, especially girls, can fall back on when they leave home for work in the cities. For those relatively affluent few who are either Christian or traditional in belief but well educated, there is a very strong, if not rigid, family-based morality. But even this is far from a total barrier to prostitution since university graduates are not all that uncommon in *kisaeng* houses.

Kimpo Air Port is always crowded by a mass of eager arrivals from Japan for kisaeng prostitution.

Japan's Economic "Aid" Serves Pak's War Preparations

Japan's economic "aid" actively serves the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's war preparations.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Especially, Japan's reactionary ruling circles started their full-scale economic infiltration into south Korea after manufacturing the criminal 'ROK-Japan treaty'. They are frantically working to reduce south Korea again into Japan's exclusive colony, stepping up political and military infiltration along with the economic infiltration."

The scale of Japanese monopoly capital's economic infiltration into south Korea which started full scale after the trumping up of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty" has today grown extremely and it has seized a number of key branches of the south Korean industry.

Japan's monopoly capital invested in south Korea swelled from the 400,000 dollar scale in 1964 to 1,707 million dollars in June 1974 to account for 25.1 per cent of the total amount of foreign capital in south Korea.

Japan comes first in the number of foreign enterprises which have penetrated into south Korea. Foreign enterprises which infiltrated into south Korea in the form of direct and joint investment in the period between 1962 and September 1973 totalled 769 in number, of which Japanese enterprises were 610.

Japan's monopoly capital controls south Korea's chemical fibre, aluminum and sheet glass industries 100 per cent, the electric appliances industry 70 per cent, the iron sheet industry 60 per cent and the cement industry 50 per cent.

Noteworthy in Japanese monopoly capital's infiltration into south Korea is it that it assumes military nature, going beyond the scope of purely economic "aid".

Salient proof of this is furnished by Japan's "aid" to south Korea in the construction of the Pohang Iron Works.

The Japanese Government gave a huge "aid" amounting to 143 million dollars in the first section construction of the iron works. Participating in it were such big monopolies of Japan as Mitsui and Mitsubishi. Under the name of "technical cooperation" the Japanese Government sent to south Korea a total of 880 Japanese technicians from such big iron and steel companies of Japan as Shin-Nippon, Fuji and Nihon Kokan to directly participate in the construction of the iron works.

In this way the Pohang Iron Works was built with Japan's money, technique and materials.

At that time the Japanese magazine "Sekai" wrote that "it cannot be said that the production of tractors will not turn into that of tanks," criticising the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's scheme to manufacture military hardware.

In fact, the production of up-to-date automatic rifles "M-16" started in south Korea in 1974 ("Asahi Asian Review", January, 1974, issue).

The construction of the Pohang Iron Works strengthened the political compact between the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries.

To strengthen the tie-up between south Korea and Japan, Japanese monopoly capital transferred 23 million dollars in the "loan" given for the construction of the Pohang Iron Works to traitor Pak Jung Hi as "political fund" and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on their part, awarded decorations to six Japanese who rendered "services" to the construction of the Pohang Iron Works.

Recently Japan's economic "aid" is assuming military nature all the more.

At the "eighth south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" held in September last year Japan said that it would increase in the "qualitative composition" of its economic "aid" to south Korea the portion of such strategic domains assuming military nature as the petro-chemical industry, harbour construction and heavy machine industry and make a huge investment in these domains and promised to offer a huge "aid" amounting to 3,000 million dollars for 10 years, that is, 300 million dollars—100 million dollars of "government aid" and 200 million dollars of "civilian aid"—annually from 1977.

The Japanese economic inroad into south Korea is increasingly active. Photo shows the Seoul branch of the Japanese Fuji Bank.

The Japanese militarists' economic "aid" of military character pursues the vicious aim to protect the huge amount of capital they have already invested in south Korea by backing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique faced with an ever more serious crisis and guaranteeing its long-term office and to realize their aggressive design on south Korea by playing an important role in the "new Asia strategy" of the U.S. imperialists.

Commodities branded "Made in Japan" flood south Korean stores.

Prices Soaring in S.Korea

In south Korea headed for default, prices are sharply rising since the beginning of this year, seriously affecting the livelihood of the lower income workers.

Railroad freight rates and electricity charges were hiked by 35 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively, forcing the people to pay no fewer than 90 billion won additionally.

A 50 per cent increase was made in water rates and a 100 per cent raise in postal rates.

Fertilizer prices increased by 79.2 per cent and the prices of farm implements showed an increase of 30 per cent, representing a total of 288 billion won extorted from the toiling peasants of the country.

Starting with the spring new term, universities are planning to take exorbitant entrance fees with an average increase of 30 per cent over last year.

Even milk prices are about to be raised by 31.8 per cent soon allegedly due to the higher feed prices.

What is behind these skyrocketing prices?

$3,000 Million Trade Deficit Envisaged

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's trade deficit this year is expected to reach 3,000 million dollars, 1,000 million dollars greater than last year's, according to a report from Seoul.

This was revealed by the "report on the survey of export prospect" made public by the south Korean trade association January 14. It is reported that the trade deficit increases every year in the future and will register 8,600 million dollars in 1980 and 28,000 million dollars in 1985.

The puppet clique's annual sharp growth of trade deficit is attributable to the south Korean economy's complete dependence on foreign raw materials and other materials and increasing imports for the militarization of the economy, the report said.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's clamour about the "improvement of international trade balance" is nothing but an empty talk.

US Must Stop War Provocations, Withdraw from S. Korea

Pak Jung Hi Advocates Division and War

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made public the so-called "goals of this year's policy" at the "New Year's press conference" on January 15.

It is a treacherous hokum fostering split and inciting war.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi cried at the "press conference" that "top priority should be given to national security in all the policy measures this year" and went the length of arguing that an "arms race" is "inevitable" to "be prepared against" the "southward invasion."

By these utterances he, needless to say, meant to subject the man-power and material resources of south Korea lock, stock, and barrel to military purposes, carry on the war preparations in greater haste and convert south Korea more thoroughly into a hotbed of war.

The cry for "national harmony" again let out by traitor Pak Jung Hi that day is an offspring of his desperate attempts to get out of the blind alley; it is a fascist slogan smelling of blood and a slogan for long-term office.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi called for "the resumption of dialogue." But, this amounted to no more than a shameless tricky propaganda.

To pay lip service to the "resumption" of the dialogue, while desperately persisting in the "two Koreas" plot, is as foolish as putting the cart before the horse. This is a treacherous ruse to lay the blame for the suspension of the dialogue at other's door, fool public opinion at home and abroad, perpetuate the split of the country and maintain the military fascist ruling system under the signboard of the dialogue.

Motivated by this very intention, this traitor croaked that the "fixation of peace is more important" than unification. As exposed long ago, the "fixation of peace" advertised by the puppets means the "fixation" of the present state of colonial dependence of south Korea under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the "fixation" of the present state of split of the country and the nation into the north and the south and the "fixation" of the present north-south relations in which military confrontation and tension persist.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must stop talking nonsense about "dialogue" and correct their stance first. They must publicly declare that they will give up the "two Koreas" plot and the "anti-communist" row and observe the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement. Only then can the dialogue be set on a normal track.

In his jargon, traitor Pak Jung Hi vilified the just resolution of the United Nations demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and complained that he was "disappointed" in the United Nations on its adoption of the resolution and this "discounted the authority and prestige" of the U.N.

The Pak Jung Hi clique who vilify the fair resolution of the United Nations for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and abuse with malice the U.N. General Assembly which adopted it are the traitors to the nation without parallel in the world, the traitors eager to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and prolong their remaining days in the latter's bosom.

The Pak Jung Hi clique once tried their hardest to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, arguing that the U.S. troops were not "outside forces" because they were the "U.N. forces." But after the United Nations adopted the resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, they even sling mud at the United Nations, crying that the U.S. troops must remain in south Korea, because they are not the "U.N. forces." This is a ridiculous act of the stooges of the imperialists facing their doom.

The tirade that spewed forth from the mouth of traitor Pak Jung Hi at the "press conference" was, in a nutshell, a rubbish that stripped bare his ugly colour as the splittist, bellicose element, fascist and traitor who is bent on fixing and perpetuating the split of the nation, carrying on in greater haste the war preparations against the northern half of the DPRK and further intensifying the fascist repression and plunder of the people, with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops kept in south Korea, challenging the desire of the people and the demand of the times. It was a product of the last-ditch efforts of the puppets to realise their long-term office design by propping up at any cost the present military fascist rule which is shaking to the very foundation in face of the resistance of the people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should clearly know that they can never find a way out in selling the country and the nation to foreign aggressors, seeking the permanent split of the nation and hastening the preparations for a fratricidal war and resorting to bloody fascist repression of the people, but it will only precipitate their own destruction.

A stern judgement by history and the people awaits the traitors to the nation who go against the desire and purpose of the people and the demand of the times.

American Brasshat Repeats "9-Day War Plan"

James Hollingsworth, villainous "commander of the ROK-U.S. first army corps" in south Korea, at a recent news conference blared again that a "nine-day operation" would be launched to "win the war quickly" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The utterances of Hollingsworth are the most vicious provocation against the Korean people, a threat to peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and a challenge to the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. warmaniac declared that for the "nine-day operation" the U.S. would use nuclear weapons and mobilise heavy weapons deployed in the Demilitarized Zone and "B-52" strategic bombers in Guam.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists have worked out an operation plan for the provocation of a war in Korea and are working round the clock to build up an operational posture.

The new war provocation manoeuvres the U.S. is stepping up, twaddling about the "nine-day operation plan" and "five-day war," heighten tension in Korea, threaten her peace and lay a new grave obstacle to the cause of our country's reunification.

If the U.S. keeps occupying south Korea and frantically speeds up preparations to start a new war, disregarding and challenging the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, this will only invite bitterer hatred and rejection from the world peace-loving people and precipitate its own doom.

U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa frequently conducts a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

US Bombers Conduct "Terrain Familiarization Training" over Korean Pen.

The U.S. imperialists are recently conducting the "terrain familiarization training" over the Korean Peninsula by their military planes stationed in Okinawa, Japan.

Such training of the U.S. imperialists' military planes stationed in Okinawa is one simulating a surprise air attack on the DPRK and proves that the United States' moves to start a war of aggression in Korea have entered a very grave stage.

The criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea are feverishly stepped up in south Korea, Japan and Okinawa simultaneously.

This indicates that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is now getting further tightened for a war of aggression in Korea and a joint operational system is being perfected to put the plan for the provocation of a new war into practice.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are stepping up the war preparations in south Korea, Okinawa and Japan and hastening the establishment of an operation and combat posture to provoke a new war in Korea. Such manoeuvres strip naked the sinister aggressive nature of their "new 'Asia strategy" and "Pacific doctrine."

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

The "new Asia strategy" is, in essence, the United States' line of aggression and war to unleash a new war of aggression against the Korean people and a nefarious strategic policy to realize it.

Owing to the moves of the United States to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, a grave danger of northward aggression is increasing in Korea and the cause of our country's reunification is beset with a new great difficulty.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the war preparations against the Korean people and immediately withdraw from south Korea.

Fabrication of "Spyrings" Designed to Prolong Pak's Authoritarian Rule

It is an old game of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang for maintaining "power" to fake up "shocking cases" whenever it is driven into a serious political crisis, in order to launch a suppressive offensive against the patriotic people who rose in the struggle for the country's reunification and for the democratization of society against fascism and kick up an "anti-communist" and "anti-DPRK" row, seeking to divert the attention of the people elsewhere.

In November last year, for example, they cooked up a "campus spyring case" and started a full-scale false propaganda by connecting the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) with it.

But the falsehood of the "case" was dragged into the light of day when Kwon Mal Ja, a Mindan-inclined girl in Japan who studied at the Seoul Educational College, exposed how it had been faked up before a large number of Dietmen from different political parties, public figures and leading members of women's organisations of Japan in Tokyo on December 23 last year. According to her statement, she was taken to the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul early in August last year, put to harsh tortures endangering her life and even was raped. In this course, she was forced into a groundless, false confession, which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique used for fabricating the "campus spyring case."

In its viciousness and shamelessness, the method of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen in fabricating "shocking cases" far surpasses that of the Nazi clique in the "Reichstag Fire" in Berlin.

When the people intensified their revolutionary advance against the treacherous acts of the puppets including the "south Korea-Japan" tie-up, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen cooked up a chain of cases such as "the case of the Pulggot (spark) society," "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party", "the case of the operative group for communizing south Korea" and "the campus spyring case." Loudly crying that "underground political workers sent by the north" "infiltrated" among the south Korean youth and students and intellectuals and roused them to an "anti-national" action, they used this false propaganda as a pretext for suppressing the south Korean patriots who took the van in the struggle.

But the falsity of all these "cases" fabricated by brutal tortures and intrigues was exposed in time.

The downright falsehood of "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" faked up in 1964 was also stripped naked when the "public procurators" of the puppet Seoul district public procurator's office who had "examined" it tendered their resignation en bloc, finding no "legal evidence" for "prosecution."

When the struggle of the people against the "elections" of the puppet president and puppet national assemblymen in 1967 raged furiously, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen cooked up "the case of the operative group for communizing south Korea" in which they, seeking a "shocking effect," spirited to Seoul patriotic south Korean students and intellectuals from West Germany and France and inflicted capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them crying that they were "spies of the north." It was also an offspring of an intrigue clumsily framed up.

So the Pak Jung Hi clique were compelled to acquit them by the protest of the world public.

In 1974, following 1973, the struggle of the people of various strata against fascism and for democracy, the struggle directed against the "revitalized" dictatorship, swept south Korea with a furious force and the voice demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principles of the north-south joint statement grew louder, throwing their long-term office design and their moves for permanent split into an unprecedented crisis. Flurried by this, the Pak Jung Hi bandits resorted to more heinous and vicious intrigues.

The fascist gang proclaimed "presidential emergency measures" one after another from the very beginning of that year, cooking up early in April "the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" by brandishing "emergency measures No. 4."

On the pretext of suppressing it, the gang resorted to an unheard-of fascist rampage, arresting over 4,000 youths and students, poet Kim Ji Ha and other intellectuals, Catholic bishops and other churchmen, a former "president" and other opposition figures and imposing penalties upon them in groups in the "military tribunal."

Pak Jung Hi who brought death to his elder brother by informing against him for his own advancement in career and wealth and luxury, set the stage without hesitation for killing his own wife to maintain the tottering "revitalized" dictatorship.

The "August 15 sniping incident" in 1974 was a dastardly farce flouting and insulting the common sense of fair-minded mankind. It can be committed only by such ogrish cutthroats as Pak Jung Hi.

By the same vicious and despicable method the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique faked up in 1974 the "West Sea incident," the "East Sea incident" and the "tunnel incident." Last year they cooked up the second edition of "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" to head off the renewed advance of the south Korean youth and students and committed the thrice-cursed outrage of murdering in cold blood eight patriots by connecting it with "the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

All the facts show that gangster Pak Jung Hi is the traitor and fiend who permits himself at any monstrous and dastardly treachery and intrigue to prop up the crumbling colonial fascist rule and satisfy his lust for "power."

Savant Gets 10-Year Rap

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang staged another murderous trial at the puppet supreme court on January 14 and perpetrated the fascist outrage of sentencing Kim Yong Jak, one-time assistant professor at International Christian University of Japan, to ten years of penal servitude and ten years of "suspension of qualification," according to a report from Seoul.

Reportedly, Kim who crossed to south Korea from Japan where he was engaged in education denounced the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and fought for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, finding it hard to repress national resentment at the miserable reality of south Korea.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested him on charges of violation of the notorious "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law" and put him to brutal tortures of all manner and sentensed him to the heavy penalty by inventing a lie that he had carried out "espionage activity."

"KCIA" Blackmails Koreans in US

Mun Myong Ja, a former south Korean correspondent in exile in the United States, December 24 exposed that the agents of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency have become of late more undisguised in their threat and blackmail against Koreans in the United States, according to a report from Washington.

According to her statement, at dead of night on December 21, there were threatening phone calls to her three times from agents of the south Korean "C.I.A.," one of whom threateningly barked in Korean with malice: "Why do you refuse to support Pak Jung Hi? You made Washington Post carry an editorial criticizing south Korea, didn't you? Do you want to live or to die?"

Declaring that such barbaric act of the puppet C.I.A. agents is more naked in the Los Angeles district, Mun Myong Ja said they assault "people who are critical of the Pak regime" or threaten compatriots there "to repatriate to south Korea by force, if they fail to correct their words and deeds directed against Pak Jung Hi".

As reported earlier, Mun Myong Ja sought refuge in the United States in November 1973, while she was active there as a south Korean radio correspondent, exposing the barbaric terrorism and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and in the later period has been continuing her activities, exposing and criticising the treacheries of the puppet clique.

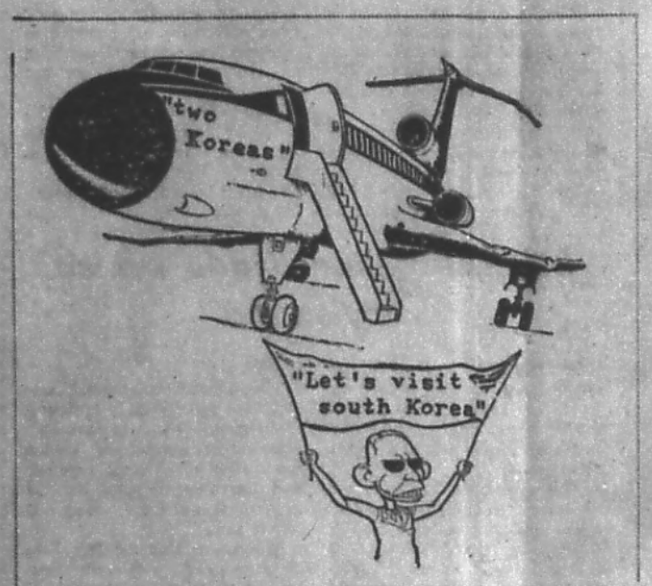
Seoul's "Humanitarian Service" Total Fraudulence, Say Victims

Plots hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to destroy the patriotic organizations of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) are nowadays more vicious and "KCIA" agents are becoming more active in threatening and blackmailing Koreans here.

A typical one is the misleading "visit-to-south Korea" scheme being promoted by Pak's men here to instigate Chongryun people to defect from the Chongryun organizations. (See Page 4, "The People's Korea," Jan. 14)

The puppets describe the deceptive scheme as a "humanitarian service," for which they take advantage of compatriots' longings for their native towns in south Korea.

But, their attempt is faced with a complete failure, because of the unanimous rejection of the plot by Chongryun people. Consequently, Pak's followers are taking Korean compatriots under the influence of Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) to south Korea, and using them for false propaganda against Chongryun.



Despite their desperate efforts, their attractive-sounding "scheme" is being exposed as political intrigue by those who have been to south Korea, cheated by "KCIA" men.

—Case of Mr. Chong—

"It cost me dear to have believed their words that I could borrow money and return home. The result is that now I am absolutely penniless and carry a heavy burden of debts. Then, what shall I do? Really, I was cheated."

Chong Bong Ok, 63, in Kita-ward, Tokyo, said this in an interview with "The People's Korea" reporter, exposing the so-called "visit-to-south Korea" scheme and how he was swindled and blackmailed by "KCIA" men.

According to his statement, Li Yun Gun, chief of a Mindan chapter in Kita-ward, visited Chong at his home one day in the middle of January. Thereafter, he often came to Chong, persuading and sometimes threatening the old man to go to south Korea, as Li knew the old Chong had relatives in south Korea.

But, he did not welcome the visitor. In fact, his living was so difficult that he did not think of visiting south Korea.

A few days later, Kim Jin Gyu, former chief of Mindan's Kita-ward subchapter and a "KCIA" agent, came to Chong. Without referring to the "visit-to-south Korea" plan, the agent Kim offered him 300,000 yen.

As he had just failed in business, he accepted the offer without suspecting Kim's real intention. This was the cause of his misfortune.

The agent reappeared at Chong's house on Jan. 16. Then, he was taken by car to the "Tokyo Commercial Bank," a Mindan-run financial organ, in Shinjuku. On the way to the bank, Kim said to him, "Didn't speak about the money. Leave everything to me."

At the bank, he was welcomed by the board-chairman of the bank as a "Chongryun compatriot." though he was "independent" from Chongryun and Mindan. So, he could not understand such "hospitality."

Chong was offered 500,000 yen by Kim Ok Pae, chief loan-clerk of the bank, for a receipt with his real impression on it. Then, he signed the receipt.

Thereafter, Kim Jin Gyu and Kim Ok Pae took him to a restaurant located in Sakuradai, Nerima-ward. While exchanging toasts, the agent Kim said suddenly, "The money is for your travelling to south Korea." Gazing at the old man, the agent continued, "Of the 500,000 yen I give you here 98,000 yen as air fare to Seoul. You will receive 200,000 yen more at the Tokyo International Airport on Jan. 25 when you will leave for south Korea. As for the remaining 200,000 yen, I'll give you when you come back here from south Korea."

Shocked by his words, Chong was speechless in a fit of rage. Then, he became aware of having being cheated by them.

He parted with the two Kims, and returned home. But he was afraid what would happen to him. He was aware too late that he had been utilized. While worrying of his future, the poor man fell ill.

On Jan. 20, he rung up Kim Ok Pae, chief loan-clerk, and told him that he was going to cancel the fraudulent contract. He pledged himself not to go to south Korea.

But, Kim unhesitatingly said, "I've never heard of such a thing."

Chong Bong Ok

This shameless attitude made Chong denounce the swindler with surging indignation. Owing to such unbearable threats by "KCIA" agents, the honest Korean is now hospitalized.

Calling upon all Korean compatriots in Japan not to be cheated by "KCIA" agents with sugared words—"Let's visit our native towns in south Korea!"—under the cloak of "humanitarian service," he said in bed, "Thinking of my bitter experience, I cannot repress my surging indignation. But, I'm all right, now that I've seen through their scheme. I'll never yield to their blackmail."

—Case of Mr.Pak—

Pak Jun Ho, a Mindan-inclined compatriot, residing in Osaka, Japan, who has recently been to south Korea, cheated and forced by the puppet agents, made public a note recounting what he had seen, heard and felt in south Korea and exposing the crimes of the scoundrels.

He wrote in his note:

Last year I paid my first visit to my native village after liberation on the advice of a leading member of Mindan, my neighbour, when I was worried about the distress of my family members there.

But, we could see our relatives for a few minutes at the Kimpo Airport in Seoul.

Upon arrival at the airport I had to part with my brother and his wife with a promise to call on them a few days later.

The "KCIA" men shadowed the compatriots all the time till they left the southern land.

For a few days till we were allowed to visit our native towns, we were taken to places in which we were least interested such as "historical remains," factory and shipyard under a plan worked out by the authorities of the south.

Some persons said that they wanted to go directly to their native towns to see their parents laid up with serious illness. But they were cowed into silence by the sharp rejoinder that they "will be allowed that visit a few days later."

Strangely enough, we, men of "ROK" nationality, were "welcomed" as "Chongryun-lining compatriots" everywhere. South Korean papers and radios reported that those who were visiting their native places were all "Chongryun-lining compatriots."

I can say without hesitation that the "service for the visit to native towns" of compatriots in Japan is part of the activities for wrecking Chongryun under the name of "humanitarianism."

A salient instance of this is the fact that all those taken to south Korea under the name of "visit to native towns" were forced to "pay a visit" to the grave of Ryuk Yong Su, the wife of Pak Jung Hi. It was so when we visited south Korea. Seeing Mindan functionaries laying a wreath before the grave of Ryuk Yong Su in the name of the "home-visiting group of Chongryun-lining compatriots" through a crowd of newspaper, radio and television reporters, I learned that this was one of the most vicious aims pursued by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" by encouraging the visit of compatriots in Japan to their "ancestral graves" under the name of "humanitarianism."

Disclosing the false propaganda of the south Korean puppet clique about "construction" and the betterment of people's lives, he noted: What attracted my eyes wherever I went was signboards of Japanese contractors and a great number of jobless people.

He went on:

It was a few days later that I was allowed to visit my wife's house first. In the house there were the old mother-in-law and the family of the brother-in-law. After the father-in-law died eight years ago, their life became all the more miserable.

In the daytime the brother-in-law said stammeringly, reading the faces of villagers, that life became better in the village. But in the evening he said in a low voice before his family members that "farmers are on verge of death."

Pak Jun Ho stressed:

Several months have passed since my visit to the native village.

Most tormenting my heart among a thousand thoughts is that I could not meet my relatives in a reunified country. I feel as if my heart were rending when I recollect the regret I felt while visiting the native place after scores of years of life in a foreign land.

The native villagers were living in a dark land without freedom to speak and to hear, though they eagerly hoped for reunification.

I deeply felt that only the country's reunification would bring light and happiness to the dark land.

☆ ☆ ☆

All the evidence confirms the bankruptcy of the "visit-to-south Korea" scheme to lead Korean residents here to defect from patriotism to treachery and further to destroy Chongryun, the only patriotic organization of Koreans here to defend their democratic, national rights.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa. Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)3131-8 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)